LI HUNG CHANG TALKS

HE IS NOT PLEASED WITH TREAT-MENT OF CHINESE IN AMERICA.

His Reasons for Traveling Through Canada and Shunning the Pa-

AND SAYS UNCLE SAM DOES WRONG TO EXCLUDE CHEAP LABOR.

Railroad Magnate Huntington Invited to Visit the Orient and Be the Viceroy's Guest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- Li Hung Chang was interviewed at the Waldorf this morn- ony. ing by a number of reporters, who selected one of their number as questioner. In response to a query as to whether the Earl, who had said so many pleasant things about Americans, had any unfavorable comments to make, his Excellency replied that he could not say anything about this country. He added, however, that he thought there were too many political parties here, and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England, he declined, saying he had nothing unfavorable to say of either. In answer to a question as to what had most interested him here he replied that our tall buildings were very wonderful, though they would hardly do in China on account of the typhoons. Earl Li was asked whether he favored any modification of the Geary law. He replied that he hoped for it.

"Was your Excellency influenced in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of the Chinese in the Pacific States, especially California?" the Earl was asked.

"I chose to go through Canada for two reasons," he replied. "First, because when I was a high commisioner in China I was to make. The second reason I chose the route through Canada was that I am advanced in age and I must take great care steamship Emperor of China was the go by way of Vancouver instead of taking a smaller steamship at San Francisco.

CHINESE VERSUS IRISHMEN. "I wish to say more about the exclusion act. The act is a most unfair one, and most foolish, because it is admitted by all who have studied political economy that competition, and competition alone, will keep a good market in good health, whether the market is one of commerce or labor. Put aside from your minds that I am a high Chinese official and Mandarin and look upon me as a man who is studying the best interests of America. I say to you that to exclude cheap labor or cheap commerce from your country is unfair and against cluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it. A Chinaman lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because they are the pos-sessors of high virtues. Is this fair to ex-clude my countrymen? If any gentleman wishes to advance any argument against the virtues of the Chinese I will be pleased hear it and answer him.

No reporter cared to argue the question the embassador, and the following was put to him: Is there any desirable outlet for Ameran property in China?" "Wealth," said the embassador, "is only

produced by capital, labor and land. China invites American capital, but it must be understood that the Chinese continue in control of their country. General Grant, who was the best friend I ever had, gave me a piece of advice once, and that advice proved to me to be good, and I will always follow it. He advised me to invite all capi-tal to China, but he also advised me that any enterprise in China must remain in control of the Chinese government. We must maintain sovereign rights to control any railroads or other great works of improvement in our country."

The Viceroy stopped and looked around at the reporters. "Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked, "because you are very poor representatives of your papers.

"Is your visit to this country one of com-mercial or of political significance?" he was The Viceroy did not want to answer this question, and he evaded it by saying that the time had arrived for him to attend to other matters, and he must declare the in-

TALK WITH HUNTINGTON. Yesterday, after the representatives of the missionary societies had presented their address to the Eastern statesman, Collins P. Huntington and several other gentlemen with ladies called. Mr. Huntington invited the Vicercy to go to the Pacific coast in his private car over the Southern Pacific, but the offer was declined, as the Chinese government had made other arrangements. The Viceroy questioned Mr. Huntington at great length about the operations of railroads and steamships and tried to impress him with the great opportunity for invest-ing in China. He pressed Mr. Huntington to visit China and become his guest there. This conversation may have important results, as it is said that Mr. Huntington promised to accept the Viceroy's invitation. Li Hung Chang was the guest of the Merchants Club at luncheon yesterday. He was accompanied from the hotel to the club by Governor Morton and staff and Mayor Strong and others under escert of Squad-ron A, National Guard of New York, Mayor Strong presided at luncheon and at his right was Li Hung Chang, while Governor Morton sat at his left. In a brief speech Mayer Strong welcomed the Viceroy, who, through his interpreter, responded, saying in part: "The Viceroy is an advocate of peace and has at heart the development of agriculture and commerce. The impreshere made will be everlasting and this visit will serve to cement the cordial relations between the oldest and youngest countries in the world," He then proposed that all join him in drinking to the prosperity of the commerce of the new and old

Li Hung Chang and his party, with Gov-Ed Hung Chang and his party, with Gov-ernor Morton, Mayor Strong and others, willages and towns were built on little with the eavalry escort, then went to Chinatown. They drove rapidly through tous bluffs. In most cases the gaily-decorated streets and then to ran parallel with the shore Union square, where a parade of policemen and street cleaners and an exhibition by the fire department was given. Li Hung Chang did not attend the banquet in his at Delmonico's last night given by the Chinese merchants. His suite, Mayor Strong, the Chinese minister, ex-Secretary

were in attendance. To-day Earl Li called on Mayor Strong at the City Hall and then proceeded by way of the bridge to Brooklyn, where he visited the navy yard. Prospect Park and other

When the Viceroy reached the Brooklyn end of the bridge fully 10,000 persons were there to welcome him. Mayor Wurster was introduced by General Ruger and he him. Mayor Wurster entered the Viceroy's carriage. In the meantime the crowd cheered lustily. The party proceeded to the navy yard, where a salute of nineteen guns was given. The government works there were examined the tale can give but a confused account and the party drove through the city to of their experiences. The interment of and the party drove through the city to Prospect Park. After a delightful ride through it the Union League clubhouse was visited. Governor Morton and others were there to welcome him, and a brief reception, with short speeches by the Mayor and the Viceroy, was held. The trip | ported.

had been very tiring on Li Hung Chang and he took a short rest in the ciubhouse. A luncheon followed, after which the Viceroy and party took carriages and returned to the Waldorf. He retired early so as to gain strength for his trip to Philadelphia and the strength for his trip to Philadelphia. delphia to-morrow. Large crowds lined the streets of Brooklyn through which the afternoon's trip lay, and they cheered the Viceroy heartily.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Wife Arrive at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, were passengers on the steamer CRITICISES THE GEARY ACT Teutonic, which arrived to-day. Mr. Chamberlain said his visit is without political significance, as he comes to visit Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, the parents of his wife, at Danvers, Mass. He expects to return to England in a fortnight. In an interview later in the day Mr. Chamberlain said: The idea that I came to America to meet Secretary of State Oiney and to confer with him about the Venezuela matter or any other public bus-iness is not so. Indeed, I have no appointment with Mr. Olney, nor have I any advices as to his location or move-ments. My visit is a purely personal and domestic affair. I am bringing Mrs. Chamberlain to her father and mother at Dan-

vers, near Boston, Mass. "The Venezuelan matter is not in my department, though, of course, I am interested in British Guiana as a British col-Lord Salisbury is in charge. It rests entirely with him; not me. I do not think there is a man in Great Britain who wants to fight. It would be a terrible calamity, much to be deplored. I toust the Venezuelan matter will be amicably adjusted. Of course, the action of the commission formed by the United States government Cleveland himself says, the findings of the American commission are not binding, but we shall look for its report with as much interest as you in the States, and hope that it will shed such a bright light on the whole matter in dispute that the affair can be readily and easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides."

TRUTH IS COMING OU'

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND TALKS ABOUT JAMESON'S RAID.

The Johannesburg Reformers Unwilling to Longer Rest Under the Imputation of Cowardice.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 2.-Reports having been circulated in the United States that Mr. constantly receiving memorials and com- John Hays Hammond, the American engiplaints from emigrants in San Francisco | neer who was manager of the De Beers that they were not allowed a right which, mines in South Africa, has had a serious under the American laws, they were en- | dispute with Dr. L. S. Jameson, leader of titled to. My assistance was continually | the Transvaal raid, now undergoing seninvoked to secure them rights. Instead of | tence of fifteen months' imprisonment for being able to do so, your Congress curtailed that offense in Hollowell jail, a representawhat rights they had and made their sit- tive of the Associated Press has had an inuation worse. I do not go through States | etrylew with Mr. Hammond on the subject. where the Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by Chinamen in California having complaints

When questioned regarding the reported financial misunderstanding between himble chinamen in California having complaints

Sion as seen through right edges, where the chinese have been so treated, when questioned regarding the reported righteously executed; social contents and it is a seen through right edges, where the Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by chinamen in California having complaints

Sion as seen through right edges, where the content is a seen through right edges, where the Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by chinamen in California having complaints. The content is a seen through right edges, which has been set the seal of the hall where he usually spirit; the establishment of a Nation whose recognized province shall be to seek. that the rumor was "absurdly untrue." He added: "I never had any money transac-tions of any kind with Dr. Jameson, and, so far as personal feelings go, I admire the of my health. I was told in China that the | man. But I and the other reformers have one great grievance against Dr. Jamesonnamely, that he has allowed us to remain largest and most comfortable of those on | under the imputation of cowardice and has the Pacific ocean, and that decided me to stated that he started for Johannesburg in obedience to our request. Our lips have to help Dr. Jameson and his fellow-pris oners. Had we spoken while they were in the hands of the Boers, or before their trial here, their fate might have been very

> "As a matter of fact, and one which will be conclusively shown during the parliamentary investigation. Dr. Jameson started, in spite of my express orders to the contrary. I will not attempt to dis guise the fact that we intended to secure by force of arms the reforms which were denied to us, and that we intended to establish an independent republic, but not then. I not only telegraphed Dr Jame not to come, but I sent two of his officers who were at Johannesburg, Captain Hold-en and Major Heany, the latter being an American, back to him telling him on no account to start. "I have not seen Dr. Jameson since my arrival in England, but both Mr. Phillips and I have written him that we think the

time has come for him to exonerate us." JAPAN'S GREAT DISASTER.

Wave Twenty Feet High Did

Frightful Damage. The London News publishes a Yokohama letter which says that fuller reports of the disaster in North Japan more than sub stantiate the earlier rumors. The death roll, it is now ascertained, falls very little The death if at all, short of 35,000, while the destruc tion of property has been immense. Th cause of the inundation is as yet unascertained, but it is surmised that it was du to one of two causes-a submarine volcanic explosion or a submarine landslip Not far from the coast of Northern Ja pan there lies the deepest depression hitherto discovered in any ocean. It was surveyed by a British war ship, and the measurement disclosed a long but very narrow ravine, if the term may be used Its greatest depth was unfathomable and the sides were of exceeding steepness ing in some parts almost perpendicular sides of this cavity suddenly fell in Another and more plausible theory that an explosion has taken place in crater of some submarine volcano, similar to that which blew the top off Bandaisan a dozen years ago. The original hypothesi f an earthquake is untenable. In the first place, an earthquake so appalling in its consequences would undoubtedly have been felt more severely ashore. Thus the Gifu carthquake of 1891, whose center, according to the experts, must have been in the Owari guif, was felt with great violence is almost every part of Japan, while in the present instance the premonitory earth tremors were scarcely perceptible even in districts which bore the brunt of the devastating wave. Secondly, vessels four of five miles from the shore felt scarcely any The Japanese governmen will it is understood, appoint a sciently commission to investigate the circumstances attending the phenomenon, and, i possible, to determine its origin. The effects in many respects were pe

culiar. The waves traveled with the grea est velocity westward toward the coast of as far as the Hawaiian archipelago, where the waters first receded and then rose a one or two places to the height of thre feet, carrying some boats ashore; the north of Hakodadi and south of Send there was no disturbance. At the Boni islands, which are in the same longitud as the district that suffered, there was bu slight disturbance and that several hours subsequent to the shock, though the dis-tance is only son. 750 miles. On the other hand, the waves seemed to

have traveled across the Pacific, judging by the period of their arrival at the Hawaiian islands, at a speed of 550 miles an hour. In the Bandaisan explosion one side of a mountain was devastated while other remained uninjured, and the fact that the force of the submarine disturbance wa felt chiefly in one direction gives color to the opinion of those who attribute the disaster to an explosion

and the loss of life, both would have been ated interests and editors of the State pagreater but for the rugged navire of the coast line. So mountainous is the district affected that at no one locality does the plain bordering the sea extend more than strips of beach lying at the foot of precipi-tous bluffs. In most cases the main streets The reports of the height of the wave not unnaturally show considerable diversity.

Some have asserted that a height of eight;

feet was reached. But from personal ob

servation, noting what houses escaped and the height of the debris in the trees, I should say that twenty feet above high Foster and other distinguished persons water mark was rarely exceeded, though in narrow places the water may have been heaped up to a much greater height. All statements of the survivors agree as to the appalling sound made by the in-coming sea. It is also well ascertained that the work of destruction was accomplished with lightning rapidity. In five minutes the waters had receded, leaving desolation in their track. The escapes were many of clutched at trees, and when the waters re found themselves in the topmost branches. Generally speaking. those who were submerged and lived to tell the corpses proceeded but slowly, owing to the fact that so few survived, and the diffeared, but so far no outbreaks are re-

ADDRESS TO W. C. T. U.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wearers of the White Ribbon to Meet in St. Louis Nov. 13 to 18-Miss Willard to Her Comrades.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.-Frances E. Willard, president, and Katharine Lente Stevenson, corresponding secretary, to-day issued the following call for the twenty-third annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

"Dear Comrades-The year upon whose fatter half we have entered has been most strikingly convention year. We have seen the splendid hosts of young people's societies, as they have set anew their impressupon the Church of Christ, affirming that its work for the future must be, hore and more, the practical application of right cousness to the daily life of man. We have seen the great church conclaves, Sunday school gatherings, and various reform or numbers during the last quarter of a cent-ury. Last, but by no means least, both numerically and in the amount of public attention elicited, we have seen the con ventions of the various political parties, be-ginning at Pittsburg in May and terminatsults of these latter conventions are every electric with the fact that an election is beore us. The papers contain little else. Each side is sure that upon the adoption of its principles depends the safety of the Na nothing else than absolute overthrow and

"Into the midst of this universal unrest

nto this epoch of campaign buttons and

campaign yelis, into this confusion of dis-

cordant sounds, we are sending forth our

National Call; not disheartened because

the clamor, nor downcast because so many other issues are engrossing public thought out sure, since God is God and right is right that the principles we represent will in time come to be recognized as the principles of eternal righteousness; the issues we stand for will be seen to be the only issues worthy to be called 'dominant.' "It is a significant fact that our annual convention is this year to meet in the same city where three great conventions have already been held. The streets which re-sounded to the tread of Republican, Populist and free-silver feet will know now the tread of the white-ribboners, as from East and West, North and South, they keep step n their grand march toward the future The roofs which echoed to cries of 'sound money are to echo back our voices as we affirm that neither the money, nor the Na-tion standing back of the money, can be sound if unrighteousness is placed before righteousness, greed of gain before the welfare of citizens. We shall meet, not as political party, yet as those to whom politics seem a sacred duty; not as financiers, and yet as those profoundly interested in finance; not as statesmen, but, we trust, as stateswomen-the women of a great Nation, baptized with a mighty ear endued with the clear vision which enables us to see that whatever else the Nation and individuals constituting that Nation may need, the primal need is applied righteousness. Truth not alone in the inner parts of individual conscience and life, but truth in its outward expresnot alone the greatest good to the greatest number, but the greatest good of all; these are our issues.

"GOD'S COMING MORNING." "Surely we should lift our white banner high when we realize the holy things of which it is the emblem. When 'protection' as an issue, shall have been for ages forgotten and the fact that 'finance' was ever a problem shall seem like a dream; in the good day toward which we are hastening when each man shall live for all other men, the world over, and altruism shall win its final glorious victory over egoismin that day the full significance of our white-ribbon movement will be seen, and it will be recognized by all that more fully, perhaps, than any other gathering of 1896, the one which will meet in St. Louis Music Hall, Nov. 13 to 18, will have represented the larger hope for humanity-God's

coming morning.
"The salient features of this convention will be not unlike those of the twenty-one which have already preceded it. Miss Willard's annual address will be the principal feature of the first morning. The evening will be given to addresses of welcome and responses. Saturday evening will be the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union gathering, and Monday will e divided between the departments of Loyal Temperance Legion and scientifi emperance instruction. Tuesday will be benefit night, the programme being ar-ranged by the presidents of the severa States which have made an increase of 50 o their membership during the year, and Wednesday will be the grand demonstration night. Several novel features are be introduced into the demonstration this ear, prominent among them being the de partment parade, in which it is hoped that most impressive object lesson of our va rious lines of work will be presented, while State songs and motfoes will be, even more than last year, the order for the closing evening. The programme each day will consist of the regular routine business, erspersed with reports of superintendents ind organizers, introduction of visitors, lection of officers and all that enters into

ur varied work. "Each day, from 11:15 to 12:00, there will be a devotional service, in charge of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, world's and national superintendent of the evangelistic department. Bible readings will be given y various evangelists, and on Saturday his hour will be given to the memoria service for those who have laid down their armor during the year. The quiet hush of this devotional hour is always rich in blessing, and we trust that this year it may

"Among the distinguished guests from broad whom we are hoping to meet are Lady Henry Somerset, vice president of the World's W. C. T. U.; Miss Agnes E. llack, secretary of the World's W. C. T. Countess Schimmelmann, of Norway Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, president of the Do-minion W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Hughes, a gifted Welsh woman whose literary name is Gwyneth Vaughn. Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, a commander of the Salvation in America, and Mrs. Maud Ballingon Booth, who occupies the same position the newer organization of American Vol-Mr. Herant Kiretchjian, Miss lara Barton, general secretary of the Ar menian Relief Association; Mrs. Lenora M. Lake, of the Catholic Total Abstinence So-ciety; Miss Mary Blood, of the Columbian chool of Oratery; Mrs. Emily M. Bishop nd many others from our own land are al ady under promise to be with us. ons will be sent to leading clergymen ar as possible, to others engaged in reform ork. It is aimed to make this one of the ost representative gatherings we have

ad for years. BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. "The delegates of the convention will be n the same basis as heretofore. The six the president's private secretary, secretary of the Y branch, the national superintendstanding committees, editors of the official Great as were the destruction of property organ, representatives of the three affilltion. There may be also one delegate at large from each State and territory, and, in addition, one delegate each for each five hundred members from whom dues have been paid, according to the books of the national treasurer. Dues should be forwarded promptly in order that there may be no delay in estimating the number of delegates to which each State is entitled It is earnestly hoped that greater effort than usual may be made to have the returns strictly accurate, representing the full membership. We suffer before the world every year because, through delay in collecting dues, our membership is mad em smaller than it really is. Please let us come up in full force with banners waving, and every woman in her place-by proxy if not in person. "There will be department conferences,

as usual, throughout the entire convention and several public meetings of special in terest on the day preceding the convention re already being arranged for. 'We are to be this year the guests of the Louis district, and that alone speaks of bravery and heroism on the part of the wo len who are to be our hostesses. Very ew cities having been the scene of such a disaster as visited St. Louis only a few months ago would have ralised to such an ficulty of rendering aid through the inaccessibility of the coast. Epidemics are Let us in our coming district and State conventions remember with special prayer I the brave band of devoted sisters who are banks.

laboring for our entertainment, and let us ask especially that the convention may be a great uplift to St. Louis, as well as to Louis, as well as to entire State of Missouri. "When thou goest to battle against thine enemies and seest horses and char-iots and people more than thou, be not afraid, for the Lord thy God is with thee which brought thee out of the land of Egypt.' This command of Moses may well e ours to-day. The enemy are certainly more than we, the horses and chariots are not a few, the hosts of evil seem mightier than ever before; and yet we although a little army, are not afraid, since the Lord God who called us into being is with us to-day leading on to greater and still great er victories. In His name and His strength may we come up to our twenty-third an-nual convention, and may that glory, which consists alone in the highest good of His creatures, be ascribed to our God forever, because we shall have met 'in His name.'"

DESCENDANT OF KINGS. Death of Rev. J. De Buchananne,

Nephew of the Due D'Orleans.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 2.-Rev. James De Buchananne, Ph. G., M. D., died here yesterday morning of dropsy, superinduced by heart disease. Mr. De Buchananne was born in Harvard, Mass., June 4, 1836. His relatives claim he was of the royal house of France, his uncle being the Duke or Orleans, who was exiled by Napoleon. Mr. De Buchananne's father was one of the French emigrants who came to America. When Dr. De Buchananne was five years old his father disappeared. The young man was adopted by a Puritan family of Harvard. He made several sea

voyages, and always had a fondness for the ocean. Being sent to Heidelberg University he studied there for several years, and was graduated with the degree of M. D., Ph. G. Afterward he went to Oxford, and later he studied in the libraries of Paris and Rome. At the latter place he was given access, on account of his royal connections, to the most valued archives and volumes in the Vati-

From his Puritan training he retained his belief in Protestant doctrines, and, having been graduated in theology, he returned to America. He was made pastor of the Belknap Congregational Church, of Dover, N. H., where he served for twenty years. In addition, he was an educator and a practitioner of medicine for many years. During his pastorate of the Dover church he delivered such an unorthodox sermon conducting the funeral services of a friend that he was tried for heresy. He was found guilty and expelled, but later the expulsion was changed to a reprimand. He refused to recant his views, and about ten years ago he left the church and become a lecturer on liberal and spiritualistic subjects. Since then he has traversed the continent several times. He was a cripple and for the last fourteen years was a suf-ferer from heart trouble. He was unable to sleep in a bed, and took his rest and slumber in a chair. In this chair he was found dead by his niece, Miss Cultar, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. De Buchananne had been in Galves-

ton about six months. He held regular Sunday service, and preached to a good-sized congregation. After his sermon on Sunday, Aug. 23, he said it was the last buried at sea. He declared the happiest years of his life were those he had spent on the ocean, and when he died he wanted a sailor's burial. His request will be religiously observed. A tug has been en-guged for the funeral. The body will be taken out into the gulf far beyond the shore line, and there the corpse, wrapped in a shroud; id canvas and weighted down, will be cast into the blue waters of the open sea. The Masons and Knights of Pythias will share in conducting the reg-

SUPERIOR MINE BURNING.

ular funeral services.

Valuable Property Fired Probably by a Careless Workman.

HURLEY, Wis., Sept. 2.-The Superior mine, about one mile west, is burning. The fire was discovered coming out of shaft No. 1 and soon the shaft was burned out. The fire is supposed to be near the fourth level and spreading both ways. Volumes of smoke are coming up and there is no way to fight it except to cover all the openings and smother it, which will take a month. The Superior mine ships the rich est ore to be had here and is a valuable property owned by the Odanah Iron Min ing Company. The fire is supposed to have started from a cancle from some careless miner, or from a het steam pipe.

BARDSLEY MAY BE FREE.

His Pardon Recommended by the Pennsylvania Board.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.-The Board of Pardons, at a special meeting this afternoon, voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen years' sentence in Philadelphia. The reasons for this action will be submitted to Governor Has-tings when he returns to Harrisburg next The action of the Governor is final. Bardsley has been in prison since 1391.

CLARA BARTON'S UNFINISHED TASK. The Red Cross President to Return to Turkey in the Fall.

The fact that Miss Barton has left Constantinople for a rest with friends in Germany has created the impression that she has closed her relief work for the sufferng Armenians, and is on her way to the United States. This is not the case. She is in readiness to return to Constantinople in the fall, and has left the relief work in competent hands. All reports from the nterior indicate that the suffering and destitution will be very severe as the winter comes on. ained and the agencies for relief aiready established will make it possible to con duct the relief work on an increasingly therough and satisfactory basis. In urging relief work, Miss Barton herself writes as

"Every practical idea would point to the importance of making it possible for thes people to use their time and strength in these summer days and through the early autumn, in the best provisional work possible against the cold and hunger of the long winter months when, without these trovisions, nothing is left to them but suffering and starvation."

Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, writes in regard to Miss Barton: "She has done a splendid work, sensibly and economically managed. Wherever her agents have been the missionaries have expressed the strongest approval of their methods and efficiency. The work done has been of great and permanent importance. It is expected that the relief work will become more truly international and official. The Europeans have at last been convinced from their own investigations that horrible

suffering will be ushered in with the wining to open orphan asylums at Harpoot, Oorfa and Cesarea, under the protection of the government and the care of the Kaiserwerth deaconesses. Switzerland has recommittees at Geneva, Zurich, Basie efforts to keep up supplies, with a view to have means in the winter when the stress comes." At least \$300,000 has already been contributed by the people of America for relief work and about the same amount All funds intended for this object should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, who are the treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Commit-tee and of the Red Cross.

Queer Condition of Affairs. New York Special.

With reference to the recent withdrawals of gold from the United States Trea ury in San Francisco and the hoarding of gold that has been going on in California generally, causing a large reduction in the Treasury reserve, it was learned today on very excellent and entirely trustworthy aunority that the large withdrawals of gold from the banks and sub-treasury in San Francisco have been due to the prominent advocates of free silver in that State, and not primarily to fright on the part of the epositors in the savings banks, as has een stated. The poor savings bank depositors of San Francisco did not get "scared" until they learned that the great advocates of free silver in their State were turning all their collaterals into gold and hoarding the precious metal, and were also buying sterling exchange and hoarding that also. Then the savings bank depositors became alarmed and they, too, in their

TOOLS OF THE MAGICIAN

MYSTIFYING TRICKS ARE INVENTED AND BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Anybody Can Be Something of a Magician-Apparatus for Sale at Prices to Suit Your Purse.

New York Tribune.

You can be a magician yourself, you know, if you want to. You don't suppose, of course, that the men who make their living by crushing tall hats and then mending them by shooting them out of cannon, and by cooking eggs till they turn into live doves with blue ribbons on their necks, have any natural gifts for these things that you have not. Nothing is needed for the making of a magician out of an ordinarily intelligent person except some money and a good deal of time and an almost infinite amount of practice.

The amount of each of these commodities needed depends on how much of a magician you expect to be. There are some simple things that you can learn to do very quickly and very easily, especially if you buy the apparatus, but to practice magic extensively and prettily and well means a great deal of hard work at it. As to time, the same thing is true. You can learn a few little things in almost no time, but if you want to rival men who spend all their lives at it, of course you must spend a good deal of yours. As to money, you can spend whatever you like, from the price of a pack of cards to the whole of a lavish income. For instance, you can buy the mortar that shoots the tall hat up into the roof, mending, ironing and polishing it on the way, for \$75, and you can get the plant for the dove omelets a good deal cheaper than that.

A good and complete magical outfit is a pretty expensive affair. A well-equipped professional magician, for instance, may carry about with him on his tour the value of \$20,000 or so in machinery for his smaller tricks, called technically "hand tricks," not counting what he spends for the building of the more elaborate illusions. In spite of all their boasts of originality and the reputation of Yankees for inventiveness, it is a sad fact that the American magiclans do not perform a great many tricks that are really of their own making. The great fountain head of the new tricks of magic is Maskelyne & Cook, of Egyptian Hall, London. They give a show of magic all the year round, and all the other magicians of the world watch them to see what they do. They do not make a business of selling tricks, and they have no distinct ambition to supply the world, but an expert magician who sees a new trick two or three times can usually see how t is done, or at least how it might be done, and patents are not of much use because the imitator usually contrives to as to escape the charge of infringement. BETTER TO SELL THAN LOSE.

The inventors of tricks are not always magicians, perhaps not even usually. They are oftener mechanics, who have clever notions and sell them to the nearest magician. A short time ago, for instance, an American electrician invented and sold to a leading magician one of the best systems of "second sight" that have ever been devised. The American magicians carefully read the London papers that report the new wonders of Maskelyne & Cook, and some of them even employ agents to attend their exhibitions regularly. The makers of magical apparatus are also watching them all the time, and the other leading magicians as well. When one magician sees another do something that he it for himself, if he can. If he cannot he ries to buy it. If the owner of it is a dealer in such things it is of course only a question of price, and if the owner is a magician it is probably only a question of price, too, for he knows well enough that somebody will get the secret of the trick some time in spite of him, and he may as well sell it and get something for it. If it is a magician who is selling the trick the price paid is for the secret and the plans and designs of the apparatus.

Then the buyer takes the plans to a maker of magical apparatus and has him build the machinery, or it is built by his own men, if he has any. If the seller of the trick is a regular dealer in such things he may make and sell the completed ma-chinery, or he may sell the plans and the magician may have the machinery built for himself. This is the usual way in the case of the prominent magicians. Mr. Kel-lar, Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Bancroft all have shops of their own for the construction of their apparatus. The last named is a young man who is not yet well known in New York, but who hopes, with the aid of the results of a tour in India which he has just finished, to make an attractive exhibition this season. Their men are carpenters, cabinet makers and even metal workers, though much of the metal work is given to others. When an elaborate piece of metal work is to be done, it is the custom to divide it up among different shops. A drawing of some one part is sent to one shop, and the part is made there while the other parts are made from drawings in different shops, and nobody who works on the machine has the least notion of what it is to look like or what it is to be for when it is done.

THE "VANISHING LADY" TRICK. One of the simplest, prettiest, neatest and most effective illusions ever brought to this country was De Kolta's "vanishing ladv." A woman was placed on the stage, seated in a chair. A large sheet was removed a moment later, disclosing only the empty chair. To show that she did not go through a trap in the stage the magician spread down a number of newspapers and then set the chair upon them. and after the woman had disappeared they newspapers lay the secret. One of them, which looked to the audience like an orpasted on a board and had a trap in it. which fitted over a trap in the stage. In pretending to unfold and spread out the other papers the magician contrived to uncover this one, or the part of it where the trap was, and then he placed the chair just over the trap. The seat of the chair was also a trap. The sheet was fitted with wires, so as to be self-supporting after the woman was gone, and as soon as she was the trap in the newspaper and the trap in the stage. They were replaced the next instant, the chair was uncovered and the audience could scarcely believe its eyes. A much more elaborate trick and also a very beautiful one was Mr. Kellar's "Blue ago at Daly's Theater. It is known to magicians as the Walker trick, from the name of its inventor, and is a modification of the famous Penner ghost trick, which It was described in the papers at that time and the method of doing it was also set forth. As a general rule illusions are ac-complished by one or more of three means, mirrors, lights and traps, and the novelty, and Berne. England is making strenuous if there is any is in the modifications and efforts to keep up supplies, with a view to combinations of these. But the professional magician would

scarcely support a manufacturer of apparatus. It takes the amateurs to do that. It is not generally realized how many amateur magicians there are in this country. There are hundreds of them, and in point of ability they range all the way from the young man who can do a few of the simplest card tricks to the industrious and thorough student who can do almost any-thing that a professional can. It is from these that the dealer in magical goods gets his money. There are many of these deal-ers, of one grade and another. Some keep only the cheanest and simplest articles scarcely more than simple mechanical toys some of the dealers in sporting goods kee an assortment, large or small, of magica appliances, the toy shops have boxes con taining perhaps a dozen tricks each, for children; and finally there are those who make a large business of it and can supply anything, from a pack of cards consisting of fifty-two nines of diamonds to a com-plete stage set of brass and plate glass.

HOW THE AMATEUR IS SUPPLIED. The method of business is this: An advertisement is placed in the papers asking those who are interested in such things to send for a catalogue. A little charge is made for the catalogue, to cover postage but immediately thereafter, a little to the and printing. The catalogue contains de- south, another spout was seen forming in scriptions of many hundreds of tricks, and about the same locality. Its first appear cuts of the apparatus required for them, turn, began 19 fraw their money out of the

all the way from 10 cents to \$250, and there are more expensive tricks, for which a special bargain is to be made in each case. The descriptions are of the tricks as they appear to the audience, not of how to do them. The amateur picks out whatever he wants, and thinks that he can afford, and sends the price of it. Then he gets in return all the necessary machinery and full printed directions for performing the

One of the most extensive establishments of this kind in the country is that of Mar-tinka & Co., in Sixth avenue. It is a kind of headquarters for magicians hereabouts. They go there to buy machinery or plans new tricks, and they store old apparatus there when they are not using it. The firm has an establishment in Germany, and Mr. Martinka goes abroad every year to see the magicians of Europe and to bring back new inventions.

From without the shop looks small and narrow, and within it still looks narrow and a trifle dingy. There are some small showcases filled with boxes and glasses and tubes and cups and balls and other apparently simple and uscless toys, and there are more of these things on the shelves, and that is about all that is to be But these toys are not all so simple or so cheap as they look, and some of them do the most surprising things in the hands of their master. There is a little square box with a velvet bottom. The victim is asked to put a half-dollar in it. Then he is asked to shut it and hold it in his hand. The magician does not touch it at ail. shuts with a snap. Then the victim is told that if he opens it again he will find the half-dollar changed for two quarters. is opened by the pressure of a perfectly obvious spring just like that of an ordinary jewel-box, and there lie the two quarters, and the half is nowhere to be seen. The victim takes the quarters in place of his half, and the magician takes back the box, lays it aside and does something else. The secret was when the spring was pressed to open the box the bottom of the bex rose and formed the back, imprison-ing the half-lollar, and disclosing the two quarters, which had been placed there be-TRICKS THAT ANYBODY COULD DO.

The proprietor picks up an ordinarylooking little picture frame. Then he takes a pack of cards and asks the customer to draw one and look at it. He draws the ten if clubs and puts it back into the pack. The proprietor rubs his hand over the glass of the picture frame, and the ten of clubs appears in the frame under it. He rubs his hand over it again and the card is gone. Of course, the card was in the frame in the beginning, and is there all the time. The frame is built with two pieces of glass over it, instead of one, and a little space is left between them. This space contains some fine, black sand, and the space is so disposed that when the frame is held in a certain position the sand is all hidden by the frame, but when it is turned up tho other way it runs down and hides the card which is behind the glass. It is in this position that it is first shown, and when the card is to be disclosed the operator, while he seems to be rubbing the glass, turns it the other way and the sand all runs down into the frame. He puts a ten of clubs into the frame beforehand, in perfect confidence that this will be the card drawn because the pack contains nothing but tens of clubs

There is a simple trick which is worked so prettily that it seems a pity that the audience is not allowed to see how it is worked. A pretty little box of inlaid wood is produced and unlocked with a key Within it is a smaller box, and within the are four little blocks of wood, numbered 1. 2. 3 and 4. Some one in the audience is invited to examine the boxes. Then he is asked to arrange the blocks in the inner box, in any order he pleases, to lock the that and to keep the key. Then the magi-cian takes the box, holds it close to his eyes and tells the order in which the blocks are arranged. This is a scientific magician holds it in such a way that he can open a little slide in the top of it without being discovered; under the slide are four little compasses. The four blocks of wood are loaded with pieces of steel, so placed that wherever in the inner box the needle over it will point to the north. The compass needle over the block numbered 2 always points to the south, the one over block 3 to the east and the one over block

But this front salesroom is a tame affair compared with the shops in the rear. The one deepest in of all has the look of a place where somebody has failed successively as a carpenter, a blacksmith, a plumber, gas fitter, a decorator, an upholsterer an a printer, and is now doing odd jobs at all these trades. There is a storeroom in front of this, and the effect of the two places quite overshadows that of the property room of a theater, which has so long been held as the model of varied and pic turesque confusion. There may be a jumble of articles in the property room suggesting the uses of the palace and the coal mine, and everything between, but here there is an equal variety, with no sugges tion of any use. Three or four men are at work in the little space left for them. apparently trying to make the confusion greater. They are not at work on any-thing intelligible to the outsider, and the visitor gets a nervous feeling that every-thing about the place is liable to turn inside out or vanish or change itself into something quite different at any moment.

A TANGLE OF MYSTERIES. In one corner of the storeroom there is a little stage, like the stage of a theater, only about half as large as a good-sized office desk. This is where illusions are exhibited to possible buyers, so that they can see just how far an audience is likely to be deceived. Over in one corner of the stage two little orange trees are leaning against the wall, tired of life. They are the ones that Mr. Kellar caused to grow from flower pots in the presence of an audience last season. In another corner of the room is a trunk. Mr. Herrmann used to shoot his wife. And all about are boxes of feathers, scraps of ribbons, glass tubes, tin cups, tables with velvet fringe, glasses that look as if they were full of bran, which is really only | Chicago, Ill a piece of tin with bran stuck all over it; chafing dishes for the famous omelet trick bird cages that fold up as small as small books, without hurting the birds; paper flowers, inexhaustible bottles, and every flowers, inexhaustible onceivable sort of "thing to put things

This is the nature of a place that does no business except in magical apparatus. The shops that deal in it on a smaller scale do not generally do any manufacturing. They buy what they think they can sell, and make it merely incidental to a more general business. Mr. Bancroft tells a story of finding some small articles for the performance of tricks in a little Chinese shop in San Francisco. He picked up some of them and began to do the tricks, greatly to the astonishment of the shopkeeper, who did not even know what the things were made for before. Then he took some pieces of paper out of his pocket and began the Chinese was more and more bewildered He wanted to know how to do the trick with the papers, but Mr. Bancroft did not think that it was judicious to tell him. The next day, as he was passing the shop again the shopkeeper made him come in and do he trick for him once more, but again he refused to tell the secret of it The next time that he passed, the shop keeper begged him to come in again, and then he made him do the trick for some half-dozen of his countrymen who were gathered. The shopkeeper still longed to know how to do it, and at last the magithe secret. He said that he would give anything he had in the shop. Mr. Bancroft had been looking at a beautiful pair of vases, and wishing that he had them, and he asked the shepman if he would give him those. He said that he would, and so he learned the trick, and the magician went tway feeling that he had much the better of the bargain, for the vases were really fine and the trick was a childish one which anybody could learn in a minute and make he apparatus for in five. He afterward earned that the shopman had made some wo or three hundred dollars by tenching the trick to his countrymen at a dollar each. Magic may be amusing, but is does not compare with business ability as a

means of life. A WATERSPOUT.

An Awe-Inspiring Spectacle Witnessed by Seashore Visitors.

E. F. Claypool, in Vineyard Herald. Probably not in a century would the pubc have such an opportunity to witness so awe-inspiring and marvelous a phenome of the ocean as the sojourners on Martha Vineyard saw, with mingled feelings curiosity, alarm and pleasure, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock p. m. About eight miles distant from here, near Succonnesset Point and the government light ship, and between that and Nat tucket, the first peculiar phenomenon ap peared, and which old sallors declared to b a waterspout. It was of short duration ance was of a slender and trregular formation, resembling in its consistency the with the price of each. The prices range ' dark clouds with which it became connect-

the dense clouds beyond, while old ocean grit her teeth and became solidly caim, awaiting the onslaught of this giant of the sky and ponderous black mass in the southeast, which threatened to engulf the island, and the whole panorama was surrounded with a background of a deep blue sky, which mirrored the weird picture never to be forgotten. The siender column first appeared like a huge sea serpent, winding its way from the sea to the clouds. It grew gradually in diameter and straighter, becoming almost perpendicular. When it had reached its maximum size it appeared to the taked eye to be about five feet in diameter ut an observer on a yacht that happened to be dangerously near the cylinder column said that it appeared to him to be about one hundred feet in diameter and of great force and power. The distance from the sea to the cloud, where it was connected, was apparently about half a mile. The slender part of the column was not far above the water line. At the base of the formation the sea became very much agitated and white, like being beaten by a storm, and huge spurts of water were dashed up like masts on a vessel, from the formation, not far from its lowest part, beavy sprays and columns of water were departing and falling back into the sea. The top of the formation was of funnel shape, and became commingled with the heavy storm clouds that hung above it, which appeared as a great reservoir receiving a heavy discharge of water through the hollow aqueduct from the sea, until it became larger and darker. from which large rain streaks appeared, indicating that there was a heavy fall of water. During which time there were occasional terrific streaks of zig-zag lightning from the cloud and presently wierd and unnatural panorama, and a party in a yacht, who were in the storm, said that very large hallstones fell in great abundance on the decks, some of which were as large as a man's fist. The formation maintained about one size and nearly the same position for about eighteen minutes, when it separated slowly middle. The upper part ascended slowly like a dark, dense fog, until lost in the lawer part fell in the same clouds. The lower part fell in the same manner, requiring only about thirty seconds, when the agitation of the water closed, and the grand spectacle was presumed to be over, but only about five minutes elapsed, however, when another slender formation began to develop about the same manner and quite near the nearly as large, but not so dark a color as the second one, but it did not last over about half as long. It disappeared in about the same manner, except the upper portion appeared more and rising smoke from a heavy fire. entire circumstance connected with it. Its formation, duration and departure, was such as to warrant the opinion was unquestionably a powerful water-spout. I am told that waterspouts are seldom seen in this locality, the last one being seen about twenty-six years ago, and that one so grand, so gloomy and so peculiar in appearance as is seldom, if ever, witnessed on any sea. The spectacle was looked upon with wonder and admiration by thousands here, and no one will ever see its like again, and it is a happy fact distinct and separate views which will be over by scientific students for many a day.

ed. The sun at the time was shiring bright-

ly, making the flying clouds that were nearest to us beautifully white, as well as

JOBBERS IN SESSION.

Convention of the Associated Merchants of the United States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 .- The semi-annual convention of the Associated Merchants of the United States began here to-day, with nearly two hundred delegates present, repassociation, which was formed about eight months ago, has for its object the protection of the jobber trade, the securing of lower railroad and hotel rates, etc.; also to aid small merchants in securing equal advantages as regards prices with large supply houses. The convention was called to order by Chairman Levi B. Bane. The fficer's report showed a gratifying increase n membership since the initial session last March. The convention will last three days, during which the commercial situation will be thoroughly canvassed and a number of reforms outlined.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Increasing Cloudiness and Possibly Showers-Cooler Weather.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for he twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m., Sept. 3-Increasing cloudiness and possibly occasional showers; cooler in the afternoon. General Conditions Yesterday-The low barometric area central over Michigan extends southwestward to Mexico; it is moving slowly eastward, followed by a high barometric area central over Manitoba. The temperature rose in front of the low barometric area from the Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, and it eil in the Northwest. Local rains fell in Kansas, Iowa, Michigan and in Missississi

Wednesday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 7 a. m. 30.16 59 65 S'east, Pt. cldy. 7 p. m. 29.98 79 60 East, Pt. cldy. Maximum temperature, 85; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Sept. 2: Temp. Pre.

Mean Departure from normal..... Total departure since Jan. 1..... *543 -5.85 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

7 a. m. Max. 7 p. m. tlanta, Ga ismarck, N. D..... lairo, III Davenport, la Dodge City, Kan...... Galveston, Tex lacksonville, Fla Little Rock, Ark... Marquette, Mich Memphis, Tenn Moorhead, Minn Nashville, Tenn . New Orleans, La..... North Platte, Neb Oklahoma, O. T..... Omaha, Neb Pittsburg, Pa Qu'Appelle, N. W. T. Rapid City, S. D. Sait Lake City, Utah. Louis, Mo. Springfield, Ill Vicksburg, Miss Washington, D. C

Springfield Republican. It would be eminently fit for a Massachusetts man to appear on this ticket. The State has a record of ability to supply belters with distinguished leadership. There was Charles Francis Adams, who was prominent in the Greeley convention of 1872. And there was Edward Everett, who figured on the ticket of the Constitutional-Union party. If a Western man should be named for first place at Indianapoils, what's the matter with Dr. William Ev-

Jones's Campaign Fund.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) It has not been necessary to hire an ex-tra cashier on account of Chairman Jones's appeal to "the plain people" for subscripions. The plain people appear to think that gold wages are good enough for them.

Do not experiment in so important a matter as your health. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus keep yourself strong and Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion; cure headache, 25

onenenenenene Cheapest, Because the Best 2 GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK Send for that little book, "Infant, Health;" great value to mother. Sent M. Y. Condensed Milk Co. 2 71 Rudson Street, New York きっとうとうとうとうとう